DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

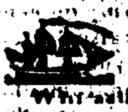
Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 6den MEI, 1820. N. 19.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

6th May, 1820.

FOR AMSTERDAM,

The Brig



MARIA & JACOBA,

CAPT. J. J. BART.

Will sail on the 13th instant. All persons who have any claims against the above vessel, are requested to send in their accounts, in duplicate, on or before the 10th instant, to the store of BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.

Gouvernements Secretarie,
Curaçao den 1sten May 1820.

HET word hierby bekend gemaakt dat er een Brieven Zak ter Gouvernements Secretarie zal worden opgemaakt, om verzonden te worden met het Nederlandsche schip de Zeemeuw, kapitein J. R. Böning, en dat dezelve op den 6den dezer des morgens ten 7 uren precies zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Curaçao den 26sten April 1820.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET Collegie van de Wees onbeheerde en Desolate Boedel Kamer dezes Eilands, in aanmerking genomen hebbende, de menigvuldige misbruiken dewelke plaats vinden ten opzigte van overnemingen, over en afschryvingen van capitalen ter Weeskamer gedeponeerd, en ten beloope van dewelke, gemeld collegie van particulieren debiteur is, adverteert de belang hebbenden, dat hetzelve zich voortaan stiptelyk zal houden aan het gedisponeerde zoo van 't Civile als Hollandsch Regt, in deze colonie als nog in vigeur en observatie: en mitsdien *geenerhande Cessie over of aanschryvingen van den originelen crediteur ten behoeve van anderen gedaan of nog te doen, verders dan de reële geld som of waarde waarvoor zoodanige Cessie, over of afschryvingen werkelyk geschied of geconditioneerd is, met eenige betalinge zal honoreren*: reserverende zich dieswegens het nemen van zoodanigen informatie en mesures, als de wet iederen debiteur in dat cas ter weering van onbehoorlyken winst toestaat en aan de hand geeft.

J. J. ELSEVIER, President.

Curaçao den 28sten April 1820.

TE KOOP

DE Plantagien Flep, en Lillenberg, gelegen in het West District dezes Eilands, onder aanneemelyke voorwaarden. Voor verdere byzonderheden en het bekomen van eene Inventaris, gelieve men zich te vervoegen by den ondergeteekenden, of by den Beëdigden Makelaar den Heer DAVID C. HENRIQUEZ.

Uit het voorgaande advertissement blykt het zonneklaar, dat het boosaardige gerucht op het eiland Jamaika verspreid, namelyk dat de ondergeteekende zyne eigendommen ten behoeve van zekere personen op eene onëchte wyze heeft overgedragen, het geen aanleiding gaf tot het ophouden zyns vaartuigs, door het huis van de Heeren Moffat & Co. kooplieden te Kingston, geheel ongegrond is. De ondergeteekende biedt dus eene schoone beloning aan de genen, die hem zoodanige informatie zullen kunnen verschaffen, welke tot het ontdekken des oorspronks van het valsch gerucht zal kunnen leiden, ten einde den smeeder daarven aan het licht te brengen, en de onnozelen, die er aan geloof gaven, van het tegendeel te overtuigen.

MANUEL PINEDO.

Den 14den April 1820.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE ondergeteekende stellig besloten hebbende de zaken van het huis van DEMEZA & DELVALLE tot liquiditeit te brengen, roept als nog voor de laatste maal op, aan allen de genen die aan het huis verschuldigd mogten zyn, dadelyk hunne agterstallige te komen betalen, alzo hy in cas contrairie, hunne rekeningen terstond in handen van een Praktizyn zal stellen, bereid zynde ogenblikkelyk te voldoen aan alle de genen die van het gemelde huis iets deugdelyk mogten hebben te pretendeeren.

Hy maakt verder aan het publiek bekend dat hy op primo Mei aanstaande zyne gewone affaires op zyn eigen naam alleen zal blyven waarneemen, en wel byzonderlyk die van het houden van venduen of publieke verkopingen, welke gemelde vak, tot faciliteit van die, hem met hunne gewone vertrouwen gelieven te begunstigen door hem op de oude voet zal worden gecontinueerd, namelyk *dadelyke betaling*, na dat de vendu lysten zal afgeschreven en geboekt zyn.

A. DEMEZA.

Fiskklaat den 5den Mei 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 onsen.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 14den April 1820.

OPROEPING VAN CREDITEUREN

ALLE de genen, die vermeenen mogten eenige actie of pretentie tegen den Boedel van wylen A. A. Beutner te hebben, worden door de ondergeteekenden als Executrice & Executeur opgeroepen, om dezelve binnen den tyd van twaalf maanden, van heden afgerekend, intezenden, overmits na verloop van den bepaalden tyd, tegen dezulken zal worden geprocedeerd tot verstek van actie en injungatie van perpetuim silencium.

Deweduwe A. A. BEUTNER, qq.
THEOD. JUTTING, qq.

Curaçao den 13den April 1820.

SCHOOLOPZIGT.

DE opzieners van des eilands Schoolwezen geven hiermede te kennen aan allen en eenen iegelyk, die hierin belang stellen, dat zy ter regeling der schoolzaken telkens op den laatsten Woensdag van elke derde maand des jaars, dus van de maanden Maart, Juny, September en December vergadering houden, en wel ten huize van den kastelein A. Dixon.

Voorts verzoeken Schoolopzieners alle Schoolhouders of Schoolmeesters der toegelatene Scholen, dat zy aan het schoolopzigt onverwyld eene schriftelyke opgave doen, van hunne namen, van de plaats, waar zy school houden, van het getal hunner leerlingen en van de schoolboeken, by hun in gebruik, op dat by bevonden gebrek aan deze laatsten, in zulke behoefte, zoo veel mogelyk en noodig, kunne worden voorzien.

De Opzieners voornoemd.
(w. g.) J. MULLER. J. A. Z.
G. B. BOSCH.
H. A. DELIMA.
C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 21st April 1820.

DE ondergeteekende binnen kort dit eiland staande te verlaten, verzoekt een ieder die hem iets mogte verschuldigd zyn, om binnen den tyd van veertien dagen te komen voldoen; aangezien anders genoodzaakt is door middelen van regten des wegens vervolging te doen.

G. ALTENA.

Curaçao, 28th April, 1820.

FOR SALE,

ON liberal terms, the plantations Flep, and Lillemberg, situated in the western part of this Island.—For further particulars, and a view of the Inventory, apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. D. C. HENRIQUEZ, Sworn Broker.

The above advertisement irrefragably defeats the malicious report propagated in the Island of Jamaica, that the undersigned had spuriously transferred his properties to certain persons, which led to the detention of his schooner at Kingston, by the House of Messrs. Moffat & Co. A suitable reward is offered to any person who will afford such information to the undersigned as may tend to the discovery of the source whence the calumny primarily emanated, both to detect the author thereof, and to prove the contrary to the weak minded who have given credit to the same.

MANUEL PINEDO.

4th April, 1820.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned having positively determined to bring the business of the House of DEMEZA & DELVALLE, to a final close, warns all those who are still indebted to the house for the last time, immediately to come forward and pay their arrears, as their accounts will otherwise be put into the hands of an Attorney; being ready, on his part, immediately on the production of any just demand against the said house, to make instant payment.

He further informs the public that on the 1st of May next he will again recommence doing Business in his own name only, and particularly in that of the Public Vendue Line, in which branch, for the facility of those who may be pleased to favor him with their wonted confidence, he will continue upon the old footing, namely that of making *immediate payments* after the sale lists are made out, and booked accordingly.

A. DEMEZA.

Den 15den April 1820.

VERSCHOLEN

VAN den ondergeteekenden op Vrydag den 7den maart een Negermeisje genaamd Maria, ongeveer 15 jaar oud. voorheen het eigendom van den Heer L. M. Ras. Ieder die bovengemelde slavin mogt verbergen of huisvesten zal in gevolge de wetten vervolgd worden, en ieder, die zulke informatien zal geven als dienen kunnen om haar terug te bekomen, zal geregtigd zyn tot eene beloning van tien dollars, zich adresseerende aan den ondergeteekenden in zyn verblyf op Scharlo. J. THOMSON.

UIT DE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE,

Spaansche Heldenmoed.—Eene authentieke anecdote van kapitein Korff, die in Spanje diende by een regiment infanterie der garde van Jerome den ex koning van Westphalen.

Vermoeid en uitgeput door geforceerde marchen, kwam het regiment waar toe kapitein Korff behoorde, voor het klooster van Figueiras in Spanje. De kolonel van het regiment zond een officier om den prior te vragen, om de noodige ververschingen voor het volk, zoo wel als voor de staf, uit ongeveer 20 officieren bestaande. De prior, met eenige monniken kwam uit, om den generaal te zien, verzekerde hem, dat de inwoners van Figueiras hem voor de soldaten zoude zorgen, doch dat hy zelf een eenvoudig maal voor den staf zoude bezorgen. De aanbieding des priors werd aangenomen; kapitein Korff ontving van den generaal eenige commissien voor het regiment, en omtrent een uur daarna, werd er aan den prior bekend gemaakt dat het eeten opgedischt was in de refectorie des kloosters. De generaal, die zich herinnerde, dat de Franschen in Spanje reden hadden, op hunne hoede te zyn, met iets te eeten of te drinken, het geen hun door de inboorlingen werd aangeboden, nodigde den prior met hem te eeten; hy en twee andere monniken, namen de nodiging aan, op zulk eene wyze, als geen vermoeden overliet, zoo dat hy zich zeer daar door gevleid gevoelde.—Na dat de officieren hunne plaatzen hadden genomen, bad de prior, sneed, at van iedere schotel het eerst, en met zyne eigene broeders, die den wyn inschonken, en dronk hartig met zyne gasten.—Het was nu tegen het eind van de maaltyd dat kapitein Korff terug-kwam, zynde opgehouden door de commissien van den generaal langer dan hy gedacht had:—Gedurende dien tyd, had hy gelegenheid gevonden eenige ververschingen te nemen, en deelde alleen, in de levendige gesprekken der gastheeren zoo wel als gasten in het klooster. De generaal in het byzonder betuigde zyne tevredenheid aan den prior, wiens vriendelyk onthaal alle verwachting te boven ging. Plotzeling echter, werd de vrolykheid des priors in diepen ernst verwisseld, hy stond van zyn stoel op, dankte het gezelschap voor de eer dezer hem aangedaan hadden, en eindigde met te vragen, of iemand hunner nog iets in deze wereld had te verrigten? of te regelen? en met nadruk byvoegende, „Dit myne heeren is de laatste maaltyd gy en ik op aarde zult nemen; binnen een uur zullen wy, bevoren den regter stoel van God zyn!" Koude, sidderende schrik greep de gasten aan; want de prior en de twee monniken, hadden den wyn vergiftigd, die zy de Fransche officieren hadden toegediend; alle de tegengiften door de Fransche geneesheeren gegeven, waren te vergeefsch; en min dan een uur, hadden zy allen opgehouden te leven.

Wy weten niet, of deze geschiedenis in waarheid een dier onbetwistbare daadzaken is, van welke de geschiedenis van den Spaanschen stryd overvloeit, doch wy zyn verzekerd, dat deszelfs naauwkeurigheid en echtheid is verzekerd, door verscheiden brave lieden, wier pligt hun gebied, naby het toneel te zyn, waar het betrekking toe heeft. Zoo waar, zoo als wy bevorens reden hebben te geloven, is het een der meest buiten gewone en gedenkwaardige daadzaken van zelfs opoffering die immer gebeurd zyn.

Gouvernements Secretarie,
Curaçao den 4den May 1820.

HET word hierby bekend gemaakt dat er een Brieven Zak ter Gouvernements Secretarie zal worden opgemaakt, om verzonden te worden met het Nederlandsche brik-schip Maria & Jacoba, kapitein J. J. Bart, en dat dezelve op aanstaande Zaturdag den 13den dezer des morgens ten 7 uren precies zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Otra Banda den 6den Mei 1820.

HET INTEEKENINGS BAL.

DE Inteekenaars van het bovengemelde Bal worden verzocht in het Curaçaosche Hotel, in de Willemstad, op aanstaande Dingsdag den 9den dezer, des avonds ten 7 uren, te verzamelen, ten einde Commissarissen te benoemen, en den dag te bepalen, op welken het Bal zal gegeven worden; ook zal elk Inteekenaar moeten opgeven het getal Dames welke hy voornemens is te brengen, op dat de Kaartjes kunnen opgemaakt worden, om Vrydag den 12den dezer te kunnen worden afgegeven.

P. VAN STEENBERGH.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—APRIL.

28. golet Carolina, Hansen, Puerto Cabello
29. —— Anna, Bolwig, ditto

MEI.

1. —— Klein Alexandria, Figaroa, Aruba
—— Kate, Blowfield, Hayti
bark Eliza, Cortes, Maracaybo
golet Santisima Trinidad, Ferrer, P. Cabello
2. —— Twee Vrienden, Frolyk, Coro
4. —— Esperance, Van Luyck, Spaan. kust
—— Bermudian, Jansen, Puerto Cabello
—— Admiraal van de Kapellen, Diedenhoven, Puerto Cabello
brik Galgo, Ramos, La Guayra
5. golet Dorothea, Debrot, St. Thomas

UITGEKLAARD—APRIL.

29. golet Anna, Bolwig, Puerto Cabello
—— Cordelia, Augur, New York
—— Joseph, Knowles, Boston

MEI.

3. —— Twee Vrienden, Tysen, Aruba
—— Vriendschap, De Pool, Rio de la Hacha
4. —— Klein Alexandria, Figaroa, Aruba
—— Arabella, Batis, Rio de la Hacha
5. —— Cleantis, Jansen, Aruba
—— Esperance, Van Luyck, Porto Rico
brik Eliza, Waring, New York

Een vaartuig van Rio-de-la-Hacha gearriveert, brengt berigten van die plaats tot den 20sten April, ter welker tÿd alles rustig was; de inwoners waren naar hunne woningen teruggekeerd en volgden stil hunne onderscheidene beroepsbezigheden. Wÿ hebben gene tyding van eenige militaire operatien in het binnenlandsche, doch men wil, dat een gezamelÿken aanval tegens St. Martha te water en te lande steeds in beraming was, en men denkt, dat het spoedig zal bewerkstelligd worden.

Zÿner Majesteits brik de Merkuur, kapt. De Quartel, arriveerde op Donderdag van La Guaÿra en Puerto Cabello, met de vaartuigen van die havens onder convooÿ.

Extract uit een brief gedagteekend Puerto Cabello den 2den Mei 1820.

"Berigten van Caracas, La Guayra en Cumana stemmen overeen dat twee Boden van het Congress te Guayana, de Heeren Roxcio en Alzura, zich by den kommandant van eene der divisien van Arana hebben vervoegt ten einde den Generaal en Chef eene depeche voorteleggen, welke men dacht, een voorstel van het Congress behelsde om zich onder het Spaansche gouvernement te voegen indien de Constitutie in Caracas toegezworen werdt — De kommandant Arana wilde de Boden niet gedogen verder voorttegaan, maar zond de depeche aan den Generaal Morillo.

"De Independenten verlangen zeer waarschynelyk om onder te doen en de constitutie toetezweren, het voorbeeld hun in Spanje voorgelegd volgende, en dus eene deugd makende van noodzakelykheid, welke naderhand niet in hun vermogen mogt zyn aantenemen."

Mevrouw Bennet en dochter kwamen als passagiers in de Dorothea van St. Thomas.

LONDEN DEN 17DEN FEBRUARY.

Begravenis van den overleden koning van Engeland.

DE CAPEL.—Voor zeven uren, werden alle de perzonen, die billetten gekregen hadden, toegelaten in de noord zyde, en werden met plaatzen voorzien, op een by die gelegenheid gemaakt platteform, dewelke een voortreffelyk gezicht opleverde op de geheele ruimte der cathedraal, behalve de kapel. De Eton jongens werden achter de soldaten geplaatst, waar zy alles konden zien zonder eenige andere aanschouwers te hinderen, of het gezicht te benemen.

Ten half acht marcheerde een detachement van het eerste bat. der grenadiers, naar het midden der vleugel, en namen hunne standplaats aan beide zyde van den afgeperkten weg, langs welke de processie zoude gaan. Ten 8 uren werden hunne wapenen en staandaard verkeerd verdekt, en iedere tweede man werd met eene groote aangestoken waskaars voorzien. Een geheel uur verliep nu, het welk niet door eenige gebeurtenis merkwaardig was, behalve door het geluid van de plegtige afvuring der munuut schoten. Ten negen uren, kondigde een treurig trompetten schal, doch zwak in de vleugels gehoord aan dat de processie had begonnen voorttegaan, en aller oogen waren dadelyk in angstige verwachting op de plek gevestigd, door dewelke, dezelve zoude inkomen.— In weinige minuten kwam de voortogt de vleugel binnen, bestaande uit de arme ridders, gevolgd door de pages; en toen met langzame treden ging de geheele menigte, in de orde door het ceremoniaal bepaald voort. Het is onmogelyk een meer treffender, een diep indrukmakender schouwspel te zien, dan dat wat zich nu vertoonde. Alles wat door rang of stand onderscheiden was, regters, generaals, bisschoppen, byzondere raden, pairs werden aanschouwd in stilzwygenden voortgang, het ligchaam, naar het graf te verzellen, van een magtigen monarch nog onlangs de bron van eer, maar nu alleen een memento der broosheid van alle aardsche grootheid. In vermeerdering der pligtstatigheid door deze algemeene beschouwing veroorzaakt, scheen ieders hart een byzonderen smart te gevoelen by het verlies van eenen vriend en vader. De vereenigde kracht dezer denkbeelden, verwekten te zamen zulke diepe en eerbiedige treurigheid, dat wy overtuigd zyn, dat weinige perzonen het toneel hebben kunnen aanschouwen, zonder meer denkend en ernstiger te worden, zoo al niet beter en wyzer wezens: het was een schouwspel, om zelfs, "harzenlooze beuzelaars nu te leeren denken."

Onder de perzonen van rang der oppositie, dewelke waren gekomen om hunnen eerbied aan de nagedachtenis hunnes vereerden souvereins af te leggen, waren de hertog van Bedford graaf Grey, de graaf van Lauderdale, en het was aangenaam te zien, dat deze, welke in alle punten van staatkunde verschilden, in een punt overeen kwamen—dat al de eerbetoning, die byzondere perzonen in hunne magt hebben, bewezen moest worden aan hem, die zoo lang het koninglyk ambt versierd en vereerd heeft, met zachte wysheid en onafgebrokene waardigheid. Toen de processie langzaam voortging, werden de onderscheidene hertogen, die bestemd waren de slippen te dragen opgemerkt, te bestaan uit de hertogen van Wellington, Buccleugh, Newcastle, Dorset, Northumberland, & Athol. Het throon verhemelte boven de kist werd gedragen door marquizen, waaronder waren de marquizen van Stafford, Buckingham en Cholmondeley.

Byna dadelyk voor de kist werd er een indruk makend gevoel verwekt door de rangschikking der nationale banieren, gedragen door verscheidene edellieden. De union banier werd door lord Grenville, St. George's banier door lord Howard van Effingham, de groote koninglyke banier door lord Hill, de banier van Schotland door lord Clinton, de banier van Ierland door lord Headfort, en de banieren van Hanover en Brunswyk door twee edellieden, wier perzonen men niet konde onderkennen, gedragen. Zoodra de kist rond den hoek der vleugel kwam, begonnen de zangers der verschillende chooren die gevolgd werden door den deken van Windsor, den plegtigen dienst, met "ik weet dat myn verlosser leeft." Dit schoone voor en nagezang duurde tot het lyk in de kapel was gekomen en op de drievoet geplaatst. Dadelyk achter de kist volgde de hertog van York, als eerste rouwdrager; naast hem ging de hertog van Clarence, de hertog van Sussex, de hertog van Gloucester, en prins Leopold — De schoone mannelyke houding van den laatsten, als met ernsthaftigheid en lyden gemengeid, maakte eenen grooten indruk op de aanschouwers. Zoo dra de processie geheel in de kapel was in orde gesteld, begon de deken van Windsor, bygestaan by deze gelegenheid door den aardsbisschop van Canterbury, den dienst. De psalmen werden toen gezongen, door misschien het volledigste choor dat immer gehoord is, het bestond uit de voornaamste stemmen van de koninglyke kapel, van St. James en St. George kapel; De Heer Knyvett, had het opper toevoorzicht van het orgel. De heeren Vaugh, en W. Knyvett, B. Sale, en Marshall, zongen met eene plegtige zachtheid, welke de ziel van al het onderaardsche verwyderde, en dezelve in godvruchtige vervoering bragt. Na Kens gezang van "Hoor myn gebed" zong het choor dat verheven stuk. "Ik hoorde een stem van den hemel." By het einde van den dienst, en voor de laatste collectie en zegening, werd het lyk gezang door Handel gecomponeerd voor koningin Charlotte, door de geheele menigte zangers gezongen. Een gedeelte, waar by de stemmen der jongens alleen werden gebezigd, was een meester stuk van betoverende harmonie.

Toen dit gezang geëindigd was, deed de deken het gebed, het welk het nederlaten van het lyk in het graf vergezelde; en het is onmogelyk te beschryven, die trillende smart in ieders boezem, toen het geluid van het nederdalen der koninglyke kist werd gehoord. Dit smertelyk gevoel werd nog verhoogd voor hen, die in de kapel waren, voor wier oogen, de kist langzaam en by schreden verdween, zonder menschen, en als of dezelve op eene geheimvolle wyze door eenig boven natuurlyke magt ware weg gevoerd. De Heer Isaac Heard las toen de tytels van wylen zyne majesteit, doch met eene stem minder sterk dan bevorens. Deze ontroering was echter meer het uitwerksel van droefheid, dan van ouderdom. De dienst geëindigd zynde, sprak de heer Knyvett een plegtig voluntario uit, en de processie keerde byna in deze-de orde terug in de welke zy gekomen waren.

Dus eindigde de treurigtste en prachtigste plegtigheid, welke eenig Britsch onderdaan, nu in leven immer in dit land heeft gezien. Eene plegtigheid niet enkel versierd, door die teekenen van grootheid, welke in gebruik zyn by alle koninglyke familien, maar verheven gemaakt door de vrywillige en hartelyke hulde van ontelbare duizenden toegenegene onderdanen, die doordrongen, by de laatste pligten aan hunnen koning niet uit ydele nieuwsgierigheid, om eene groote statie te zien, maar om den laatsten traan over het graf van eenen vader en vriend te storten.

Een nieuw eiland is by Kaap Hoorn ontdekt B. 61, L. 58, door het schip William, op eene reis van Monte Video naar Valparaiso. Hetzelfde schip weder afgezonden zynde, door kapitein Sheriff, van het fregat Andromache, om de kust te ondezoeken, heeft hetzelve 200 Engelsche mylen ver opgenomen. De kapitein ging aan wal, vond hetzelve onbewoond en met sneeuw bedekt. Overvloed van walrussen en walvisschen werden in de nabuurschap gevonden.

By an arrival from Rio-de-la-Hacha, we have accounts from thence to the 20th of April, at which period tranquillity had been perfectly restored, and the inhabitants having returned to their homes, were quietly pursuing their various avocations. We have no accounts of any military operations having taken place in the interior; but it appears that a simultaneous attack by sea and land was still meditated against St. Martha, and we are told that it will be speedily carried into effect.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain De Quartel, arrived on Thursday from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, with the trade for this Island under her convoy.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, dated 2d May, 1820.

"Accounts from Caracas, La Guayra, and Camana agree in stating, that two messengers from the Congress of Guayana, Messrs. Roscio and Alzura, had presented themselves to the commandant of one of the divisions of Arana, requesting permission to pass to head-quarters for the purpose of presenting a despatch to the General in Chief, which it is thought contained a proposition from the Congress to submit to the Spanish government, should the Constitution be sworn to in Caracas. Commandant Arana, would not permit the messengers to proceed but forwarded the despatch to General Morillo.

"The Independents very probably are anxious to submit, and swear to the Constitution, following the example set before them in Spain, and thereby make a virtue of necessity which it may not be in their power afterwards to accept of."

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CORTES.

The re-establishment of the Constitution of the Cortes in Spain must prove a most flattering event to the friends of learning and civilization. It is not simply a victory obtained by one party over another in political bustle, but the triumph of liberty and civilization over despotism, superstition and ignorance.

The following sketch of the Spanish Constitution, framed by the Cortes, to which a considerable number of wise institutions are added, is at the present time sufficiently interesting to be communicated our Readers.

By the first article all private privileges are excluded, and the monasterial and spiritual properties, which have been heretofore exempted, now become as well as others, subject to taxes.

By the second article the Spanish dominions in North and South America are placed on the same footing as the provinces of Old Spain; they enjoy the same privileges, and send their representatives to the assembly of the Cortes.

By the third article the sole power is invested in the Cortes, and the government becomes a popular one, with a head or magistrate, simply to direct the same and merely decorated with the title of king. All the institutions which bore the name of royal are now altered into national, namely the national army, the national navy, &c. By the subsequent decisions of the Cortes, the high Tribunal of Inquisition has been abolished, the revenues of the clergy reduced, and several important measures in the government adopted. But neither the nobility or the clergy were convoked to the assembly of the Cortes. This created such a spirit of discontent among the clergy, that they enticed the king to publish the decree of extermination against the Cortes, whereby he declared them guilty of high treason.

The people animated by the enthusiasm of the king's return, and now promising to themselves the felicity of a golden age, abadoned the side of the Cortes. The chiefs of the army on whom they placed their hope, forsook them, and Spain beheld her most enlightened men, led into the prisons at Ceuta, or fall victims to revenge.

The Spanish nation became aware, however, of her error, for, instead of enjoying golden days under the royal sway, she sunk deeper in the abyss of distress.

The re-establishment of the Constituton of the Cortes, will undoubtedly have the most important consequences. It will set an example to Portugal and some of the Italian States, where the spirit of the age is incroached upon, and where all the barbarous institutions of the middle ages are maintained with violence.— These encouraged by the example of Spain, will certainly endeavour to recover their rights as men.

It is likewise to be hoped, from the wise government of the Cortes, that the destructive war in South America will come to an end; as on the one hand Spain gets an increase of power, and on the other, the South Americans obtains from the Constitution the same privileges as those granted to Old Spain.

An instance in those events affords us reason to cherish that hope, namely that Chili offered submission to the Spanish government in 1814, when the Constitution was held forth to that region, provided she could send her missionaries to the Cortes, for the purpose of attending her concerns there.

Sketch of the Spanish Constitution.

The first article (there being ten) treats of the Spanish nation. The sovereignty is centered in the people, who in consequence thereof possess the exclusive right to frame fundamental laws. It is their province to preserve and defend the laws, relative to the safety of persons and their right of property. All Spaniards indiscriminately, must, in proportion to their properties, contribute to the public taxes. They are all compelled to take arms, when the law exacts it.

The second article treats of the Spanish fundamental government, religion and public administration. All the former Spanish provinces, and likewise those, which for several years ago declared themselves independent, are comprehended under the Spanish fundamental government. The Spanish nation acknowledges but one religion, which is the Roman Catholic, and preserves it unimpaired by wise and equitable laws. The public government has the welfare of the nation, as its object, on the principle, that the aim of every society is the prosperity of the members who compose it. The public government consists in a moderate hereditary monarchy. The legislative power rests with the Cortes united with the king. The king enjoys the executive power. The judicial power in the civil department and respecting corporal punishment is put into the hands of tribunals legally established.

The third article alludes to the Cortes. The assembly of all Spanish citizens legally elected, is named the Cortes; they meet every year on the 1st of March, in the capital. It is renewed every two years. The king opens the session. The Cortes can never deliberate in the king's presence; when the ministers have any proposals to offer in the name of the king, they may be present at the debates which take place in the Cortes relative to the same, but they must withdraw, when it comes to the point of taking votes. The sessions of the Cortes are generally public, except in those cases which require private deliberations. The members of the Cortes are always unimpeachable in their opinions. They stand, in case of criminal proceedings against them, exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Cortes. The members of the Cortes cannot be brought before any civil court, during the sessions or the ensuing month. In order to prevent the royal power from gaining any influence on the Cortes, no missionary will be allowed to accept any situation, office, or reward from the king, during the session or the ensuing year, nor solicit the same in behalf of another.

The Cortes have the right to propose laws, to make, explain and revoke them; to receive the oath from the king, the prince of Asturia, and the regent; to resolve all doubts which may exist, relative to the order of succession to the throne; to provide in all cases during the regency of the kingdom; to acknowledge the successor to the throne; to establish a guardianship over a minor king; to approve of all treaties concluded by the king, the object whereof is an offensive alliance or the subsidies, or which may be connected with commerce, before the same be ratified; to assent to or oppose the introduction of foreign troops. To pay yearly, at the suggestion of the king, as well in peace as in war, the land forces and navy which are to be kept in commission; to determine the expenditures of the public government, to fix all the taxes; to examine the accounts of expenditures of the treasury, and approve the same; to make out tariffs of in and outward duties; to adopt all measures relative to the government, the preservation and alienation of the dominions; to limit the value of the coin; to afford protection to all the branches of industry, and make them flourish; to erect a public institution for the instruction of the whole monarchy, and fix the plan for the education of the prince of Asturia; to approve the regulations respecting the policy and health of the kingdom; to protect the liberty of the press; to cause the responsibility of the secretaries of state and other public functionaris to avail; and finally to grant their approbation to or withold it from all acts, which agreeable to the Constitution require the same.

St. Thomas papers to the 28th ult. reached us yesterday, by the schooner Dorothea, from which we have extracted the following articles:---

ST. THOMAS.

April 7.—His honor commandant P. v. Scholten, (accompanied by his excellency rear-admiral baron Duperiy, of his most christian majesty's ship La Gloire,) paid a visit to the island of St. John's and returned to this island on Thursday afternoon in his most christian majesty's brig La Railleur. On his honor the commandant's leaving the brig she fired a salute, and on his landing at the King's Wharf he was also saluted from Fort Christian.

From the London Times, March, 6.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

FROM OUR BOW-STREET REPORTER.

At an early hour yesterday morning a number of the officers and patrols were collected at the office, and distributed to guard the numerous prisoners. They were sent properly armed to the Secretary of State's office for the Home Department in Whitehall, where they arrived about eleven o'clock, at which early hour the Lords of the Council assembled.— The prisoners in confinement in Tothill fields Bridewell, and those in the House of Correction, arrived a few minutes after. The drawing up of a number of hackneycoaches, in which they came, attracted a number of people, who continued assembled during the whole of the day.

The meeting of the Lords of the Council was attended by the same members as we stated yesterday; in addition to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals there were present Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Alderman Sir William Curtis, &c.

The prisoners in custody upon the present horrid accusation were brought to the office for the purpose of hearing the charges exhibited against them. A witness was examined who had been discovered by Taunton, the officer, as having procured some swords to be sharpened both back and front very lately, by direction of one of the prisoners.

The council being assembled, Thistlewood and the rest of his gang were examined singly before their lordships. Arthur Thistlewood was the first who was examined. The Lord Chancellor presided, and informed the prisoner that he was charged with the crimes of high treason and murder. The other prisoners were then individually brought before the Lords of the Council by Lavender and Bishop, the Bow-street officers, and underwent short examinations, very few of them saying any thing in their defence to the charges stated again them by the Lord Chancellor, except Symmonds the footman, whose examination lasted upwards of half an hour, and whose investigation is supposed to be important, and concluded soon after two o'clock, when viscount Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer left the sitting of the Lords of the Council. Their Lordships continued in close deliberation for a considerable time after this. During the whole of the day the office was surrounded with crowds of persons of all ranks, many of whom were indulged, as far as possible, by those in attendance, with a view of the prisoners. After mature deliberation, and shortly after four o'clock, the Lords of the Council came to the following conclusion:

After some of the prisoners were informed by the lord chancellor of the crimes with which they were charged they were committed as follows:—To the Tower, Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, James Wilson, John Monument, Brunt, William Davidson, Richard Tidd, Harrison. Warrants of committal having been signed by several of the Lords of the Council, the prisoners were conveyed in hackney coaches in the custody of Sylvester and Ruff, the king's messengers, assisted by Lavender and Bishop, the Bowstreet officers. The coaches were escorted by a numerous party of the Life-Guards. The following were also committed to the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields viz.— Bradburn, Gilchrist, Strange, Swaw, Hall, Firth and Cooper. Preston, the shoemaker, and Symmonds, the footman, were committed to Tothill fields-bridewell for further examination. Several of the prisoners, particularly Ings and Preston, on leaving the office, made use of the most impudent expressions, which met with the execrations they deserved from the multitudes, who surrounded the secretary of state's office.

Mrs. Bonnet and daughter, came passengers in the Dorothea from St. Thomas.

Chamber of Deputies, Paris, Feb. 14.

The Chamber commenced its sittings at one o'clock. M. Clausel De Coussergues rose and said, I propose to bring before this chamber a formal accusation against M. Decaze, minister of the interior, as being an accomplice in the assassination of the duke De Berri. This declaration excited great indignation in the whole assembly, and there were loud and repeated cries of order. He nevertheless persisted in saying that was his opinion; but he was prevented from proceeding. The next day, in support of his declaration, he laid before the chamber the following letter:

Mr President,

I have the honor to propose to the Chamber to bring an accusation against M. Le Count Decaze, minister of the interior, as guilty of treason, according to the terms of the 56th article of the constitution. I request that the Chamber may appoint to-morrow to hear me, if I cannot be heard to-day.

Clausel De Coussergues.

February 15, 1820.

He then went on to say, let it not be supposed that I am actuated by personal hatred in making this charge. I am only guided by my conscience I am convinced that the administration of M. Decaze has brought on the misfortunes that have plunged France into mourning, and I engage to prove it. M. de Saint Aulier, rose in reply, and in a spirited speech of some length, pronounced it an infamous calumny. On which the session broke up in confusion.

The Drapaux Blanc Journal, has even gone further than De Coussergues, and accused M. Decaze, in formal terms, of having murdered the duke De Berri. The paper was seized, and its editor immediately arrested and imprisoned. The Moniteur and Journal of Police, are silent on the subject.

A Paris paper of the 18th March states, that the count Elie Decaze is no longer minister. Yesterday morning all the family of Decaze, stepfather, stepmother, wife and sister, prostrated themselves at his feet, who for more than 48 hours had been in a state of dejection, and supplicated him to fly from the storm which was gathering over his head. Moved by their attachment, and overcome with fear, this favorite minister went to the Thuilleries at 1 o'clock, and begged the king to accept of his resignation, acknowledging that this measure was indispensible to the safety of the monarchy.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The alarm in the public is such, that a great number of foreigners quit Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to-day, it it was almost impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the duke De Berri is the first cause of this alarm; but is it not probable that it has been increased by the imprudent remarks of the newspapers.

Paris, Feb. 17.—When Louvel, the assassin of the duke De Berri, was interrogated by the minister of the interior, the following question was put to him:

"As you have said you do not fear death, why did you fly when you assassinated the prince? He replied, coolly, "To assassinate another."

When his food was brought to him, he refused to receive it, because it was lean, and said that it would not give him strength enough to sustain the numerous questions that were put to him.

These answers of Louvel are astonishing, but the following is still more horrible. Wretch, said a magistrate to him, do you know that the prince has been so kind as to ask the king's pardon for his murderer?

I do not, answered Louvel, shedding tears.

You are moved, continued the magistrate with so generous and noble an act. If this excellent prince could revive, you would not commit again so great a crime?

Yes I would, answered Louvel.

It is said that M. Decaze, has dared to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the duchess De Berri. He was not introduced, and it is added, that as soon as she heard his name pronounced, the princess eagerly caught her infant in her arms and fled to her apartment.

The duke De Berri, was born at Versailles, the 24th Jan. 1778, and died the 14th February 1820, in the 43d year of his age. Splendid preparations were making for his funeral.

Accounts from St. Helena, to the 10th Dec. state, that Bonaparte's new house at Longwood was finished, and that it contained, in addition to a spacious ball-room, [for what purpose?] seven beautiful apartments.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Her Royal Highness the princess Anne Elizabeth Louisa of Prussia, relict of his late Royal Highness prince Ferdinand of Prussia, died suddenly on the 10th of this month at Berlin, in a fit of appoplexy.

Paris, Feb. 27.—A letter from Nancy states, that it has been proved, by a deposition taken before the judge of the Preliminary Tribunal of that town, that on Monday evening the assassination of the duke De Berri was talked of there, although it only took place in Paris the preceeding night at 11 o'clock. The distance from Paris to Nancy is 60 leagues.

The pregnancy of the duchess De Berri will shortly be officially notified.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Interment of the late King of England.

THE CHAPEL.—Before seven o'clock, all the persons who had procured tickets were admitted into the north aisle and were accomodated with places on a temporary platform, which allowed an excellent view of the whole range of the cathedral, except the chapel. The Eton boys were stationed at the back of the soldiers, and saw every thing without incommoding or displacing any other spectators.

At half past seven a detachment of the First or Granedier Guards were marched into the middle of the aisle, and took their stand on each side of the railed way, through which the general procession was to pass. At 8 o'clock their arms and standards were reversed, and every second man was supplied with a large wax taper, lighted. A whole hour now elapsed, which was not marked by any incident except the sound of the solemn firing of the minute guns. At nine o'clock, a mournful flourish of trumpets, but faintly heard in the aisles, announced that the procession had begun to move, and every eye was immediately fixed in anxious expectation towards the spot by which it was to enter. In a few minutes the van entered the aisle, consisting of the poor knights followed by the pages; and then by slow degrees, the whole body moved forward in the order described in the ceremonial. It is impossible to conceive a more striking, a more deeply impressive spectacle, than that which now presented itself. All that is distinguished in rank or station, judges, generals, bishops, privy councillors, peers, were seen in silent march accompanying to the tomb the corpse of a mighty monarch, so lately the fountain of honors, but now a mere memento of the fragility of all earthly grandeur. In addition to the solemnity induced by this general reflection, every heart seemed to feel personally a particular grief at the loss of a friend and father. The united force of these ideas produced together such deep and reverential sorrow, that we are persuaded that few persons could have witnessed the scene without becoming more reasoning and serious, if not wiser and better beings: it was a spectacle to teach even "heedless rambling impulse how to think."

Among the distinguished persons of opposition who had come to pay their homage to the memory of their venerable sovereign, were the duke of Bedford, earl Grey, the earl of Lauderdale; and it was gratifying to see that those who differed in all points of politics, agreed in one thing—that all the respect which individuals have it in their power to bestow, should be paid to him who had so long adorned and beautified the kingly office with mild wisdom and undeviating worth. As the procession slowly moved along, the several dukes who had been appointed to bear the pall, were observed, consisting of the dukes of Wellington, Buccleugh, Newcastle, Dorset, Northumberland and Athol. The canopy over the coffin was born by marquisses, among whom were the marquisses of Stafford, Buckingham, and Cholmondeley.—Almost immediately before the coffin, a most imposing effect was produced by the array of national banners, carried by different noblemen. The union banner was carried by lord Grenville, St. George's banner by lord Howard of Effingham, the grand royal banner by lord Hill, the banner of Scotland by lord Clinton, the banner of Ireland by lord Headfort, and the banners of Hanover and Brunswick by two noblemen, whose persons could not be distinguished. As soon as the coffin appeared round the corner of the aisle, the singers of the different choirs, who were followed by the dean of Windsor, struck up the solemn service of "I know that myRedeemer liveth." This beautiful anthem lasted till the corpse was carried into the chapel and placed on the tressles. Immediately after the coffin followed the duke of York as chief mourner; next him went the duke of Clarence, the duke of Sussex, the duke of Gloucester, and prince Leopold. The fine manly aspect of the latter, imbued as it is with seriousness and suffering, made a great impression on the spectators—As soon as the procession was completely arranged in the chapel, the dean of Windsor, assisted on this occasion by the arch-bishop of Canterbury, commenced the service. The psalms were then chaunted by perhaps the fullest choir. ever heard; it consisted of the principal voices of the Chapel Royal of St. James and St. George's chapel; Mr. Knyvett presided at the organ. Messrs. Vaughan, W. Knyvett, J. B. Sale, and Marshall, sang with a solemn sweetness that divested the mind of all sublunary thoughts and filled it with pious musings. After Kent's anthem of "Hear my prayer," the choir performed that sublime piece, "I heard a voice from Heaven." At the conclusion of the service, and previous to the last collect and blessing, the funeral anthem, composed by Handel for queen Caroline, was sung by the full band. One portion, in which the voices of the boys alone were employed, was a master piece of delicious enchanting harmony.

When this anthem was finished, the dean read the prayer which accompanies the lowering of the body into the grave; and it is impossible to describe the thrilling awe of every bosom as the throwing of the dust resounded from the royal coffin; this awe was still further heightened to those in the chapel, from whose eyes the coffin had slowly and gradually disappeared, without hands, and as if it had been mysteriously withdrawn by some supernatural power. Sir Isaac Heard then read the titles of his late majesty, but in a voice less firm than usual. This tremulousness was, however the effect of grief rather than of age. The service being concluded, Mr. Knyvett played a solemn voluntary, and the procession returned nearly in the same order in which it came.

Thus ended the most awful and magnificent ceremony which any British subject now living ever witnessed in this country; a ceremony, not merely adorned with all those appendages of grandeur which belong as matter of course to all royal funerals, but rendered sublime by the voluntary and heatfelt homage of countless thousands of affectionate subjects, who had thronged to the last obsequies of their king, not from the idle curiosity of seeing a grand exhibition, but to shed a last tear over the grave of a father and freind.

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 23.

Mr. Randolph rose, and, after some feeling remarks, expressive of the grief with which he was filled, by the recent melancholy occurrence of the death of that distinguished naval officer, commodore Decatur, which he rather alluded to, than annouced, called the attention of the House to sundry resolutions,the import of which was, that, when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday; that it will attend the funeral of the late com. Decatur on tomorrow and that its members will, in respect to the memory of the deceased, wear crape on the left arm, for the remainder of this session.

Mr. Taylor of New York, required a division of the question on these resolutions, to take it separately on each.

Mr. Randolph intimated that, if there was the least objection to the resolutions as moved, he should withdraw them.

Mr Taylor of New York said that, in opposing this motion, he felt it due to himself, to state that, in respect for the memory and public services of the deceased, he yielded to no member of thisHouse—not even to the honorable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with the most painful regret (says Mr. T.) I am constrained to say that, he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore can not consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this House in common with the nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honors proposed by these resolutions.

Mr. Randolph then withdrew the resolves he had offered; and moved that the house do now adjourn.

The question on this motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative, by 83 votes to 50.

New-York, March 28.—By the congressional journal it has been seen, that on Thursday last, Mr. Randolph introduced several resolutions regarding the death and funeral of com. Decatur, the particular object of which was, that the House, as such should pay a marked respect to the occasion, and to his memory. It is with sincere gratification that we find the resolutions were opposed by Mr. Taylor, a member from this state That the deceased was an officer of distinguished bravery and talents, and that he had rendered eminent services to his country, will be readily admitted by every one; and if he had lost his life in the duties of his profession, or had fallen a victim to disease or misfortune, the whole country would have united in lamenting his decease, and in paying distinguished honours to his memory. *But he died 'as a fool dieth'*—he lost his life in a manner that disgraces our country, and leaves a deep stain on his own reputation—in the just and emphatic language of Mr. Taylor, "*he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country.*"

In the view of the law of God, commodore Decatur was murdered—in the spirit of the same law,he was himself a murderer—for, "with malice aforethought," he sought the life of his antagonist. Besides, the specific deed which brought him to the grave, is expressly forbidden and rendered highly penal by the laws of the United States, regulating the service to which he was attached With what propriety, under these circumstances, could the legislative body, who made those laws, and whose solemn duty it is not to countenance, but to prevent, their violation, by a formal vote, confer extraordinary honours upon the memory of a man, who, almost in their view, had trampled their authority under foot? Had they done it, had these indiscreet and improper resolutions passed, the next step should have been to repeal the laws themselves; for if the legislature will set such an example, their laws and their penalties will be laughed to scorn by that part of the community who feel disposed to adjust their disputes by the pistol or the musket.

To Mr. Taylor, for his firmness and independence on this and other occasions, the thanks of the country are due. In the midst of such excitement, as the death of such an officer in such a shocking manner must have produced, it required no ordinary degree of both those qualities, to rise in opposition to a motion which, on almost every other occasion, would have been not only popular but proper, and would have met with unanimous support. But virtuous pinciple, and a conscientious regard to his duty,silenced all other considerations, and he fearlesly and successfully opposed a measure, whichwas highly improper in itself, and which would probably have been attended with the most mischievous consequences.

Norare we less gratified to find so large a majority of the House of Representatives, indirectlysupporting Mr. Taylor in the course that he so manfully pursued. After withdrawing his resolutions, Mr. Randolph renewed his motion for an adjournment, which was negatived by a vote of 83 to 50 The yeas and nays on this question have not reached us; we shall publish them as soon as they are received.

The votaries of honour have now before them an event, by which, if they are thus disposed, they may seen their pernicious principles, and ascertain their practical consequences. *Commodore Decatur died to save his honour.* And where is his honour? The legislature of his country, who would gladly, under different circumstances, have testified their highest respect for his services and character, and their deepest sympathy for his loss, have found themselves obliged, by a solemn regard to their duty, to withhold from his memory that respectful notice, which it would have been his highest honour to have received. And, if any other evidence shall be required, let them visit the widow of this unfortunate man, and there seek for gratification in the speechless sorrow, the heartrending agony the bitter desolation and woe under which she is suffering, and then stamp their real value upon *the laws of honour.*

SENTENCES FOR PIRACY.

Charleston, March 21.—His Honor Judge Drayton, this day sentenced in the Circuit Court of the United States, George Clarke and Henry Roberts, alias D'Wolf, to be executed for Piracy on the ship Boston, on Friday the 12th of May next. Also, John Jones, alias Griffin, and Benjamin Brailsford, for Piracy on the ship Asia, to be executed on the same day. The two latter were recommended to mercy.

Port Praya, St. Jago Cape de Verds, Feb. 2, 1820.

The seat of government for Senegal is about to be removed from St. Louis to Daguana, 40 leagues up the river, where a capital is building. A steam brig of 28 guns has arrived at St. Louis from L'Orient, to protect the navigation of the river against the Moors, who frequently commit depradations on the river craf. The numerous emigrations from France to Senegal the past season, has induced the government to found a city 20 leagues above Deguana, to be called Dialmaicht, where a strong fort is nearly completed, and many dwelling houses commenced—the soil is reputed to be well adapted to the culture of cotton.

The coast swarms with slave vessels under foreign flags, and I am sorry to add, many Americans are indirectly concerned in that inhuman traffic. No late tidings from the expedition into the interior of Africa.

VARIETIES.

Hard Shaving.—It is the custom, in Catholic countries, to shave the monks *gratis*, on their making application in the name of the Father. A mendicant friar entered a barber's shop, and crossing himself, said "Shave me for *God's sake!*"—Strap, to be even with him for the unprofitable job he had brought him, selected a razor like a saw, lathered him with cold water, and began to scrape, or rather *rasp*, the priest's face, till the tears streamed down his cheeks. During this painful operation, a cur in the street set up a most piteous yell—"What's the matter with the dog?" cried the barber, "I wonder what they are doing to him;" Shaving him for *God's sake*, I suppose," said the friar, with a groan.

A fine woman shows her charms to most advantage when she seems most anxious to conceal them, and the most perfect elegance of dress appears always the most easy when the least studied.

A virtuous person to whom we can at all times with safety unbosom ourselves, is of more use to us than either books or conversation; when we are agitated by our own passions we seek an asylum in his breast, and are guided by his council to tranquillity and happiness.

Instance of martial ferocity.—A more dreadful instance of brutal ferocity, we believe, can scarcely be found, than is exemplified in the following extract from the campaigns in Egypt of Napoleon Bonaparte. In a bloody action where the French were under the command of the brave and gallant general Dessaix, and the Mamalukes under that of the desperate Murad Bey, a French soldier had fallen mortally wounded; as he fell he grappled an expiring Mamaluke that lay by his side, fiercely by the throat. "How," said an officer to him, "in your situation can you be guilty of a thing so shocking?" "You," replied he, "talk very well at your ease; I have but a moment to live, and I wish to enjoy it."

Premature promise.—A French gentleman apprehending himself on his death bed earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer, of whom he had been jealous. "My dear," said she, 'do not distress yourself, I have given my word to another a great while ago."